

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:

SATURDAY AUGUST 1, 1868.

Prof. Vail's New System of Agriculture.

We have received a pamphlet of fifteen pages with the above title. It purports to be an essay read before the Bedford (N. H.) Farmers Club by John A. Riddle, Esq., of Manchester, N. H.

Although a very meagre and unsatisfactory exposition of M. Vail's system, it is nevertheless worthy the attentive perusal of every progressive agriculturist. It may be ordered from the author, Price 25 cents.

There is an intense popular prejudice against scientific men as opposed to practical and many of our contemporaries are very lavish of their praise of M. Vail as a purely practical man. That many of the conclusions arrived at by scientific men do not stand the test of practical application cannot be denied but that ten thousand "practical experiments" fail while one or two scientific deductions are found to be erroneous cannot be denied, by the voracious stickler for practice rather than science. That science and art, which is but a better name for practice, should go together in all the operations of life we believe and that the more scientific knowledge a man has the better practical farmer or mechanic he makes.

Professor AGASSIZ, world-renowned as a scientific, is no less a practical man, and when he has reached a scientific conclusion he forthwith sets about its verification by practical experiment. Speaking of the subject of this notice he says: "I know Prof. Vail. He was a young man, just out of school, when I left Europe, but already aspiring to a position in the scientific world; and he was soon appointed to a position in the Jardin des Plantes. There is no more exclusively scientific institution in the world than the Jardin des Plantes, where he has made all the experiments which have rendered his name famous, and which have shown him to be so highly a practical man, that great reforms even in agriculture are expected from the application of the results he has thus far obtained. I think there can be no better instance of the entire mistake of representing science and the practical purposes of agriculture, or any other pursuit, as in antagonistic relations to one another."

In conducting his experiments Prof. Vail pursued a plan peculiarly his own. Having learned all that the old schools of scientific and practical experiments knew in regard to the matter he procured a set of porcelain jars and filled them with sand from which every particle of foreign matter had been extracted by washing and faking. He then planted various grains &c. in them and applying chemically prepared manures he was enabled to determine the natural aliment of each.

Ten years of assiduous observation and experiment led him to recognize the elements preferred by each of the several classes. These facts proved in pure sand were next repeated on the imperial farm at Vincennes at the expense of the Emperor of the French, and his system is now acknowledged by both scientific and practical men as virtually established.

Southern Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, S. C. July 28.

The Democracy of Charleston and of the entire State of South Carolina, are arousing to the importance of the issues of the present campaign. On Friday night last the Democrats of this city held a grand ratification meeting. It had been announced that General Wade Hampton had been invited to address the meeting, and had signified his intention to be present, and consequently great excitement prevailed throughout the community. About 3 o'clock P. M. an immense throng of people gathered at the depot of the South Carolina Railroad to welcome General Hampton. The cheering which greeted him on his arrival was mighty and long continued. As he, with the escort, proceeded down Meeting Street, people gathered here and there anxious to see Carolina's favorite son. In Meeting St., near Market, a large banner bore the words: "The Union and the Constitution." Seymour and Blair. Welcome to Hampton." In the evening the various Democratic Clubs marched in procession to the meeting, bearing appropriate transparencies. The stage was handsomely decorated. The whole neighborhood was lit up by powerful reflectors. It is estimated that there were over 7,000 people present at the opening of the meeting. The enthusiasm with which Gen. Wade Hampton was received as he was introduced to the assembly, is almost indescribable. For fully five minutes cheers upon cheers greeted him. He had been suffering from a severe cold, and it was with great difficulty that he spoke. At one time his voice failed him and he was obliged to rest. After alluding to the spirit of the National Democratic Convention, the kindness, the consideration, the magnanimity, he said: "And not only did those sentiments prevail amongst the delegates of our own Convention, but they animat-

ted to an equal degree those members of the great assembly of Soldiers and Sailors of the Federal Army and Navy, who believing they were right, as we believed that we were right, fought for their country as we did for ours and now, believing the war to be over, and their ends accomplished, came forward as brave men should do and extended the right hand of fellowship. And, fellow-citizens, if a man who has fought for his cause and his State as I did for my cause and State, who, believing that he was right, and standing now upon the platform of the Democracy, will extend that right hand which so recently held the sword, and now grasping the olive branch of peace, I shall greet him as a brother. I yield, fellow-citizens, as you know, to none in devotion to our lost cause. I never shall declare the men who have fought for it traitors or rebels. I shall never seek ignominious safety or base promotion by a dastardly denial. Never will I do this. But I am willing that those men on the other side who fought only to restore the Union and to preserve the Constitution inviolate, who have done that are willing to meet us as brethren, should be met as brethren." He closed as follows: "God grant that you may be prosperous and happy, and that the success of that ticket which we have nominated may give to you once more liberty and constitutional government." Addresses followed by the Hon. Charles H. Simonton, Hon. J. B. Campbell, Hon. W. D. Porter, Hon. Thomas Y. Simons, and Judge A. P. Aldrich. Resolutions were adopted affirming that "the Democracy of Charleston accept and approve as sound constitutional doctrine the declaration of principles that constitutes the Platform of the Democratic Party of the country", etc. This was the first open-air meeting held in Charleston since the close of the war. Over 300 colored Democrats were in the procession.

On Saturday evening Gen. Hampton was serenaded at the residence of Gen. James Cosner, by the Democracy. An immense throng of people were present, whom Gen. Hampton addressed at considerable length.

A Convention of the Democratic party of the State, has been called to meet at Columbia, on the 9th prox., for the purpose of nominating electors for President and Vice-President.

Some portions of the State have suffered from the drought, but all in all, the crop prospects are decidedly encouraging. The cotton crop seems to be better than it has been for many years. The plants are from two to three feet high, and filled with bolls and fawns. The corn crop is mainly good.

On Saturday the old familiar chimneys of St. Michael, after having been silent for nearly eight years, greeted the people of Charleston. Another reminder of the ante bellum days.

On the 22nd inst., the Bar of Charleston took appropriate action in view of the death of Judge Edward Frost.

Yours as ever,

G. H.

Fodder Corn.—Davy Crockett said: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," but somebody attempting to improve upon Crockett has said: "Go ahead and if you find you are not right, get right and then go ahead, with accelerated force."

This last advice is peculiarly appropriate for those of our friends who have begun experimenting on raising green corn fodder and have made the mistake of sowing our small Northern corn. The large Western or the larger Southern corn is better as affording a much larger growth of equally succulent food, but best of all is the evergreen or sweet corn.

Government Expenditures.

In a response to a request from the House Committee of Ways and Means, Commissioner Wells, of the Internal Revenue Department, has made a statement of the income and expenses of the United States, which contains some interesting statistics. For the year ending June 30, 1868, our revenue was: Customs (gold), \$163,500,000; internal taxes, \$103,000,000; miscellaneous, \$40,800,000; making a total of \$407,300,000. During the same period we spent upon the civil administration of the Government \$55,000,000; in the Interior Department (including \$23,000,000 for pensions), \$28,000,000; in the Navy Department, \$29,000,000; in the War Department, for legitimate and ordinary expenses, \$57,000,000; for bounties, \$38,000,000; and for other extraordinary purposes, \$28,000,000. The interest on the public debt has been \$142,000,000. So that altogether our outgo has been \$371,000,000, against an income of \$407,300,000, which leaves a surplus in our favor of \$35,000,000.

As so much is said of the expense of the army and navy under the present Administration, it is but fair to remark that while the expenditures for the army in the last nine months of 1865 were \$648,000,000 they were, for the past year, but \$57,000,000, and for the coming year are estimated at \$33,000,000. The total expenditures since Jan. 1, 1866, have been \$249,000,000. The navy, which during the past year cost \$26,000,000, and is estimated to cost the coming year \$17,000,000, required, from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, \$57,000,000, or an average of \$76,000,000 per year. So, too, the interest on the national debt this year would have been but \$126,000,000 but for the recent paying off of the interest of the compound interest notes. The Freedmen's Bureau, which almost every one supposes has consumed an enormous amount of money, has already taken, from first to last, including all the rations and clothing issued to white people

as well as negroes, only \$5,617,000. The expenses of the Reconstruction acts have been no less exaggerated, amounting in all to but \$2,344,000.

For the coming year, Mr. Wells' estimates give but \$249,000,000 as the cost of the regular operations of the Government. It must, however, be remembered that our taxes have been considerably reduced by recent legislation so that the rapid reduction of the national debt, which since the close of the war has been \$250,000,000, cannot be expected to be maintained. But still the saving of expense of \$117,000,000 which Mr. Wells makes out as to be expected, is something to be thankful for, and shows what can be accomplished by rigid economy.—N. Y. Sun.

The London Times and its Advertisers.

A London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, in giving an inside view of the *London Times* establishment, gives the following information in relation to its advertising business: "To conduct this establishment a large force is, of course, required. It prints every day from 1,700 to 3,000 advertisements, and on extraordinary occasions even more. It also prints twenty to thirty columns of reading matter. To procure the mechanical part of the work 400 persons are employed at Printing House square, while probably as many more are attached to the paper in literary positions. With reference to advertisements, as the paper is always receiving more than it can print, it promises early insertions to none but the poor people who want places, and a few other urgent classes. No one who comes after 12 o'clock on any day with his advertisement can hope for an insertion in the next day's paper, while generally the advertisers do not see their advertisements printed for two or three days, or sometimes as many weeks after they are handed over the counter. They have to wait their turn, and such is their anxiety to get them in the *Times*, that the English public submit patiently to delays that the American public would not tolerate. The lowest charge is for wants, in which case each advertiser is allowed three lines for half a crown, about 60 cents in gold. For all others the regular rate is a shilling a line, twenty-four cents, gold, but no advertisement is taken for less than four shillings, while long advertisements are charged more in proportion, the rate after the first fifty lines being two shillings a line. The cheapest rates are allowed to public charities and similar classes, but nothing extra is charged for favorite positions in the paper. In the mornings, when the people flock to the *Times* office to hand in their advertisements, Printing House square is a place of the greatest bustle and activity; but in the afternoon it is comparatively deserted. The advertising pages are made up in a regular order, beginning with the births on the first column of the first page, and the 'agencies,' as 'personals' are called, on the second column, and closing with the auction notices, of which alone in the paper of last Saturday, June 6, there were 25 columns. There are no headings to the advertising columns, each department coming unannounced on the heels of its predecessor, and this course by bringing 'washing taken in' immediately ahead of the aristocratic 'tutors' I am told, has caused great complaint among that class of the English community, as they regard their characters as soiled by the juxtaposition. The office for the receipt of advertisements is conducted by eleven persons, and is devoted to that business exclusively, the publication office being a separate building.

"The War between the States, its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results," by HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, is the title of a valuable work just issued by The National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Histories of the late civil war have sprung up like mushrooms, and they can now be numbered almost by hundreds, but all who are desirous of arriving at a correct understanding of the causes, and a clear history of the events of the lamentable war, have felt the want of a reliable history of the same from a Southern standpoint, by some representative man of the South. This want is about to be supplied by Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens was a most earnest protestant against rebellion, and only succumbed at the last moment, when his State, in spite of his warning, committed the great error.

The bare announcement that this distinguished Statesman had determined to write a book, would of itself, be sufficient to kindle a lively and wide-spread interest in all sections of the country; but when it is known that he has chosen as his theme, the one so fruitful as the late American War, the absorbing interest of the subject, together with the evident and singular fitness of the author for its treatment, unite in awakening a curiosity entirely unparalleled in the annals of American literature.

It presents a careful political analysis of the past, separating real from apparent causes of the late unhappy conflict, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great war, only known to those high officers, who watched the flood-tide of Revolution from its fountain-springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens, from his position as second officer in the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with apparently similar productions, it presents a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American war has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hand it receives that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

This most valuable work is sold only by subscription, and the publishers want an agent in every County.

Varieties.

The Southern rice crop this year will amount to 60,000 barrels, against 45,000 last year.

London has been languishing under a heated term of almost unexampled intensity. The thermometer reached 83 in the shade. We should call that cool weather here.

The *Muscatine (Iowa) Journal* states that many farmers in that vicinity are adopting the plan of working nights and resting daytime, in order to save their men and horses.

It is said that the earnings of the Western railroads continue to be largely in excess of last year, and with at least twenty percent larger crops to be moved this year, their prospects for dividends are very encouraging.

The Paris *Epoque* announces that Madame Italia Garibaldi, the lately married wife of Menotti Garibaldi, proposes raising a battalion of amazons. Two of her friends are now in England, endeavoring to recruit the force.

The proportion of officers to men is, in the British army, one officer to twenty-eight men; French army, one officer to thirty-three men; Austrian army, one officer to forty men; Prussian army, one officer to forty-nine men.

A train on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad recently ran 188 miles in 4 hours and 12 minutes, which is equivalent to 45 miles per hour. This is the fastest time ever made on a Western road.

In Peoria, Ill., the other day, a gentleman fell asleep while enjoying the luxury of a sulphur bath. He remained there two hours and a half, when the keeper of the establishment, fearing something wrong, broke the door open and found him quietly snoozing, his nose just out of the water, his head apparently having been slowly slipping down into the tub.

One Marcus Tourtelotte, of Springfield, Mass., in order to compel the colored Methodist church in Loring street to sell the premises, has built a fence around the church as the caves, only eighteen inches distant on one side and about a yard on the other. To render it still more offensive, the fence is painted black on the side next the church. The church is, of course, rendered dark in the midst of day, and the heat on hot Sabbath is absolutely stifling. The reason assigned for this persecution is that the people are noisy.

It is said that rats may be effectually driven from any building by sprinkling their place of resort with yellow ochre.

An Englishman, describing a wonderful parrot hanging in a cage from the window of a house which he often passed, said: "It cries 'stop thief' so naturally that every time I hear it I always stop."

A prominent Democratic politician of Marion county, Ind., upon hearing the result of the New York Convention, hoisted a banner inscribed "For President, Horatio C. Moore."

The names of Dickens's children are Mary, Kate, Charles, Walter Landor, Francis Jeffery, Alfred Tenyson, Sydney Smith, Henry Fielding, and Edward Lytton Bulwer.

The following is from *La Vie Parisienne*:

A RUSSIAN.—You cannot form an idea of the power concentrated in the hands of the Russian Emperor. It is omnipotence itself. Nothing is impossible to him; nothing can equal him.

A FRENCHMAN—God, perhaps.

THE RUSSIAN—Why, yes; but then the Emperor is still very young.

BETS ON THE ELECTION.—We extract the following paragraph from the *World* of Tuesday morning last:

"We have received a note from a person who offers to bet from \$500 to \$5,000 that Governor Seymour will carry this State by 70,000 majority; and the same sum that Gov. Seymour will be the next President of the United States. If the enthusiastic better desires us to hold the stakes he has addressed the wrong journal. His note should be addressed to Mr. Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, who has mentioned in the Washington telegrams as a prominent bottle and stakeholder during the impeachment farce."

The above offers can be met and covered, at this office, for the highest sums named—to wit, \$5,000 each—and we will then bet \$5,000 to \$3,000 we will win the first bet, and \$10,000 to \$5,000 that we will win the second—that is to say that Grant will be the next President, instead of Seymour. We have no objection that either the editor of the *World* or Mr. Tilton should hold the stakes. Will the *World* please name it man?—*Wilkes Spirit*.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to Smith & Foster would do well to call and settle their accounts before the 1st day of September 1868. Owing to a change that is to be made in the firm at that time, the settlement of accounts now due would save costs and trouble if paid before that date.

Respectfully,
SMITH & FOSTER.

July 30, 1868.
P. S.—For the next thirty days Goods will be sold without regard to cost. Call and satisfy yourselves.
SMITH & FOSTER. 1md

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A favorable opportunity is presented to energetic and reliable business men who can devote their entire time to the business, to represent this old, staunch, and most successful Life Company, in unoccupied territory in the State of Vermont. The many popular features peculiar to the Phoenix Mutual, and the great advantages it offers to the insuring public—its freedom from restrictions on travel and occupation—its non-forfeitable policies—its liberal premium system—the economy of the management, and its large annual dividends, render it the most profitable Company to Agents desirous of realizing a handsome competency by their enterprise and energy. Apply to
C. L. BABCOCK,
State Agent Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.
36-47 Union Block, Rutland, Vt.

NOTICE.

Mr. F. L. Goodspeed's New House at Missisquoi Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders.
d35-47

CANCER, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., cured. A book of 100 pages, sent free to invalids. Address B. GREENE, M. D., 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

CHAPS FOR SPRING JUST RECEIVED AT WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

DEWEY, NOBLE & CO'S

INSURANCE

AGENCY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$4,833,543 39.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$3,623,806 78.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$2,000,000 00.

INS. COMPANY NORTH AMERICA
OF PHILADELPHIA,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$2,000,000 00.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,500,000 00.

SECURITY INSURANCE CO. OF
NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,477,777 14.

LORILLARD FIRE INS. COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,500,000 00.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE IN. CO.
OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$750,000 00.

CORN EXCHANGE INS. COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$550,000 00.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000 10.

ROGER WILLIAMS INS. COMPY
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$201,358 81.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE CO.
OF GLENS FALLS, N. Y.,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$218,329 18.

Fire and Marine Insurance effected at this Agency in any of the above well known Companies.

Life Insurance.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF
NEW YORK.

The Oldest and Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the United States.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$25,000,000 00.

Life and Accident Insurance

Either separately or combined, at the lowest rates of Premium in the

TRAVELLER'S INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$1,000,000 00.

All losses promptly attended to and settled at this Agency. Large Security, Fair Profits, and Prompt Payment.

Insurance to any amount effected on the most satisfactory terms.

DEWEY, NOBLE & CO.
Office corner Lake and Main St., St. Albans,
Vermont. d1-47

NEW LADIES STORE,

Opposite Store of Saxe & Place in building formerly occupied by S. S. & J. A. Bedard. Ladies will find here a complete and choice assortment of Fancy Dry goods just received from market, such as

Laces,
Fringes all colors.
Edgings,
Insertions.
Muslins,
Lawn,
Collars, Cuffs
Veils,
Fans, a rich lot.

Valencienes and Thread Lace
Collars.

A nice line of French Cambrics and Fancy Lawns. A new Kid Glove which surpasses any thing yet brought into this market, and warranted. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. Dress and Cloak making in all its varieties under the skillful supervision of Miss Ellen Moore, long and favorably known to the inhabitants of this village and vicinity. Agent for WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines. 1-d-47 L. P. Kinnross.

THE ST. ALBANS BRIGADE BAND

Are prepared to furnish music for

FIREMEN and
MILITARY

PARADES,
PICNICS,
EXCURSIONS,
DANCES,

And on other occasions where Band and String Music is required.

Orders addressed to

GEORGE E. KINSLEY,
OR TO
W. H. SMITH.

At the Tremont House, will receive prompt attention. d1-47

M'GOWAN & BROWN

SADDLERY, CARRIAGE,

AND

BUILDING HARDWARE

We have the largest and best assorted stock of goods of every description in the above line, to be found in the State. As agents for the largest Belting Factories, we keep a supply of

LEATHER BELTING

Of all sizes on hand. We offer a full and complete assortment of

Carriage and Harness Makers' Supplies.

And are constantly receiving consignments of a superior article of Oak and Hemlock Harness Leather, Patent Collar and Russet, Grain and Split Skirting and Winker, Hard and soft Dash, Emameled Oil Top and

GRAIN BOOT LEATHER.

ALSO

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH,

Which we offer at a low cash figure.

M'GOWAN & BROWN,
J. FROTHINGHAM M'GOWAN, St. Albans, Vt.
GEORGE W. BROWN, d1-47

VICTOR ATWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

IRON,

STEEL,

GLASS,

NAILS,

OIL,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

SEEDS,

MECHANICS TOOLS,

SHELF

HARDWARE

AND

CARRIAGE

MAKERS

STOCK

BARNES' BLOCK, LAKE ST

St. Albans, May 14, 1868. d3-47

ALL AROUND

THE FIRST PREMIUM

OF A SILVER MEDAL

WAS AWARDED TO

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, held at N. H. State, Sept. 20, 1868.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes it to its original color; cures itching humors; prevents the falling out of the Hair; is a superior Dressing; it contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists.

ASAHEL S. HYDE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF